# Semi-Weekly Louisianian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

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## THE MEMORY OF JOYS THAT ARE PAST.

BY JOHN W. FRANCIS.

Where are now the flowers that once detained me,
Like a loiterer on my early way?
Where the fragrant wreaths that softly chained me,
When young life was like an infant's play?

Where they but the fancied dreams that hover
Round the couch where tender hearts repose?
Only pictured veils that brightly cover
With their skyey tints a world of woes?

They are gone—but memory loves to cherish
All their sweetness in her deepest core.
Ah! the recollection cannot perish,
Though the eye may never meet them more.

There are hopes, that like enchantment, brighten
Gaily in the van of coming years;
They are never met, and yet they lighten,
When we walk in sorrow and in tears.

When the present only tells of anguish,
Then we know their worth, and only then;
O, the wasted heart will cease to languish,
When it thinks of joys that might have been.

Age, and suffering, and want, may sever
Every link, that bound to life, in twain;
Hope—even Hope may banish—but forever
Memory with her visions will remain.

## COLORED MEN OF WASHINGTON.

SOME SKETCHES OF THEM.

The antecedents of Mr. Frederick Douglass, Sr., now a citizon of Washington, and editor and proprietor of the *New National Era*, are too well-known to need repetiton here. Rising from the greatest obscurity, by his fine talents and indomitable energy energy he has won a position in society second to none in dignity and influence. He is a native of the eastern shore of Maryland, has long been identified with the city of Rochester, New York.

Professor JOHN M. LANGSTON, for some years a citizen of Washington, is a member of the board of health in the new Territorial government. Profoessor Langston came here from Oberlin, Ohio, where he received his education. He was an inspector ef the schools in the Freedmen's Bureau until that position was abolished by the expiration of the law which authorized it, since which time he has been a law professor in Howard University. Mr. Langston is looked upon as an able lawyer, and is universally known as an eloquent orator. His voice and influence are ever directed to the great object of elevating and educating his race.

Mr. JAMES WORMLEY, Sr., is one of the most successful colored men in this city, and is, probably, at this time the wealthiest among them. Wormley, the caterer, is known by *bon-vivants* from Maine to Texas, and those who, in former days, were fortunate enough to fall in the way of his good cheer are always sure to look him up if ever they return to the Federal Capital. Mr. Wormley commenced life in this city as a hack-driver, after which he turned his attention to keeping a restaurant. This he found to be the calling for which nature evidently intended him. Mr. Wormley now owns five large houses, one of which is rented by Secretary Robeson, and four are filled with boarders. The first house which Mr. Wormley became possessed of has received many distinguished occupants. It was here that Lieutenant General Winfield Scott was wont to take up his quarters, and amomg the prominent men who have lodged beneath its roof were Senator Wigfall, Secretary Floyd, Speaker Pennington, Anthony Trollope, General Halleck, John Vanburen, Senor Goni, the Spanish Minister, and General Geo. B. McClellan. In this house the Duke de Charters and Prince de Joinville used to give their grand dinners. It is now occupied by the Hon. George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy, who pays a rent of $3,000 a year for it.

Professor WILSON, Cashier of the Freedman's Saving Bank in this city, is a man of some note. This now thriving Institution owes, in a great measure, its origin and success to tha energy and ability of Professor Wilson, who seconded the efforts of Col. D. L. Eaton and Mr. Alvord, of the Freedman's Bureau, by visiting in in person the colored soldiers who left the city, and inducing them to deposit their money in the bank, which small collection became the nucleus of the present millions that are now deposited there by the colored people all over the country. Mr. Wilson has built himself a fine residence on P. street, where he now lives.

Dr. AUGUSTA, the principal colored physician in the city, has an extensive and remunerative practice, although he only commenced it about five years ago. Dr. Augusta is a young man, has been an assistant surgeon in the army, and is believed to be not only a skilled physician, but a man of cultivated mind. It will be remembered that Dr. Augusta was involved in a contest with the medical society of the District, which refused rather over a year since, to receive him into membership. The quarrel even found its way to the floors of Congress, but Dr. Augusta has not yet gained admittance to the society.—*Saving Bank.*

## LEGISLATION REGARDING NON-AFFILIATION.

We are continually in receipt of letters from almost every section of the United States, requesting information regarding the *status* of non-affiliated Masons. In order to convey as concisely as possible the desired light on this, one of the most important subjects, if, indeed, not the most important which has attracted, within the past twenty years, the attention of the various American Grand Lodges (for we believe the subject has not as yet disturbed those of Europe, or elsewhere), we comply with the requests made of us.

Several of our Grand Lodges have, as we believe, in violation of the principles upon which our Society is based, enacted laws which render the non-affiliated Mason subject to the highest penalties known to Masonry, if he does not contribute to the support of the Grand or Subordinate Lodges in the jurisdiction in which he may reside; while others have, with more regard to the principles which ought to govern the Craft, confined themselves to the passage of enactments depriving non-affiliates of the enjoyment of certain benefits of the institution.

In order that our querists may, at a glance, learn the action which has been taken by various Grand Lodges on this subject, and which, we think, will answer their several purposes, we present the following summary:

The Grand Lodge of *Maine* directs its subordinates, in all cases of application for dimits, to suffer no member to withdraw, unless to form a new Lodge or to join another.

The Grand Lodge of *Vermont* declares that all non-affiliated Masons shall be indefinitely suspended, and they and their families be excluded from all the privileges and benefits of the institution.

*Massachusetts* deprives every Mason, not a member of some Subordinate Lodge, from visiting the same Lodge, in the place where he resides, more than twice, without the permission of the Master or vote of the Lodge.

*New York*, in its Constitution, provides that, it being the duty of every Mason to belong to some Lodge, and contribute to its funds, therefore, any Mason who does not contribute to the funds, or belong to some Lodge, shall not be entitled to visit more than twice while he so continues, or to join in processions, or receive assistance or relief, or Masonic burial.

*Pennsylvania* declares that no brother made in a Lodge beyond its jurisdiction, and having been a resident there for three years without joining a Lodge, shall be entitled to Masonic relief, nor shall his family be entitled to apply therefor; and denies to a brother who is not a member of a Lodge permission to visit any Lodge more than once.

*Maryland* deprives a Master Mason, not a contributing member of any Lodge, of the right to visit the same Lodge more than twice, unless he joins some regular Lodge.

The *District of Columbia* directs that no Lodge shall, more than once, admit as a visitor any resident Mason not a member of some Lodge; and no resident Mason, non-affiliated more than one year, shall participate in any public procession or ceremony, nor shall any such, nor their widows or orphans, be entitled to any benefit from any Lodge—all such non-affiliated Masons being regarded as profanes, not known to the Fraternity in any of its organized forms.

*Virginia* declares that a non-affiliated Mason shall not be entitled to join in any Masonic procession, or to any Masonic burial, or any pecuniary aid from a Lodge.

*North Carolina* forbids a non-affiliated Mason to visit any Lodge under its jurisdiction, withholds Masonic burial and relief, and deprives them of the right to assist in any public ceremonies and processions of the craft.

*South Carolina* prohibits them from visiting a Lodge more than once, without becoming a member of some regular Lodge under its jurisdiction, and withholds from them Masonic aid.

*Georgia* declares that Masons non-affiliated for twelve months shall not be permitted to visit any Lodge, nor be entitled to any of the benefits and privileges of a Mason.

*Alabama* says that a Mason should never be allowed a dimit without cause; he has no right to non-affiliate himself; and that none but affiliated Masons, shall in case of death, be buried with Masonic honors, or be entitled to Masonic charity.

*Mississippi* deprives non-affiliated Masons of all the rights, benefits, and privileges of the Lodges; that is to say, the right to visit, the right to charitable aid, the right to join in processions and to Masonic burial.

*Louisiana* divests them of all the right to visit, to assist at any public ceremonies or processions, to Masonic burial, or to receive relief for themselves or familes from the charity funds of the Society.

*Texas* instructs its Surbordinate Lodges not to grant relief to non-affiliated Masons out of the Lodge funds, and refuses them the right to visit any Lodge more than three times.

*Arkansas* maintains that they have no right to visit a Lodge unless by consent of the same, with or without terms; nor to relief from the Lodge; nor to join her local processions; nor to Masonic burial.

*Missouri* declares that they shall have no claim or right to aid from the Charity funds of the Grand Lodge or its Subordinates, nor shall they be permitted to visit a Lodge more than twice without the unanimous consent of the members.

*Tennessee* expresses the opinion of its Grand Lodge, that non-affiliated Masons are not entitled, as a matter of right, to the charities of the Society.

*Kentucky*, leaves it discretionary with its Lodges to bury a non-affiliated Mason irrespective of his otherwise good standing, or of his request.

*Ohio* recommends its Lodges to discountenance, by all proper means, the practice of non-affiliation, and to withhold from non-affiliated Masons the right of visiting, of participating in the public exercises and of Masonic interment.

*Indiana* directs that they shall not be permitted to visit any Lodge under its jurisdiction, be entitled to Masonic burial, to receive relief from the Charity funds, or to be allowed to assist at any public ceremonies.

*Illinois* declares that non-affiliated Master Masons, who refuse to contribute to the support of the institution, unless prevented by disability by so doing, forfeit all the rights, privileges and benefits of the Society.

*Michigan* refuses to a Mason residing within the jurisdiction of a Lodge the right to visit the same more than three times without becoming a member thereof, except sojourners, unless they be members in good standing of some Lodge in its jurisdiction.

*Wisconsin* pronounces all non-affiliated Masons as not entitled to any of the benefits of Masonry, and deprives them of its privileges, nor have any of their families claims for pecuniary aid.

*Iowa* orders that Masons not of any Lodge and residing in the Jurisdiction of its Grand Lodge shall pay into the Grand Treasury the same dues as are required from affiliated Masons, and for non-compliance shall not be permitted to visit any Lodge in the Jurisdiction more than once.

*Minnesota* prohibits all non-affiliated and non-contributing Masons from receiving Masonic aid, and deprives them of the privileges of the Craft, permitting them, however, to visit a Lodge not more than three times.

*California* deprives all non-affiliates, who do not contribute, of all the rights, privileges and benefits of the Fraternity.

*Oregon* makes non-affiliates pay dues, or debars them of all Masonic privileges

## AN EARNEST APPEAL TO SOUTHERN CONSERVATIVES.

THE TRIBUNE, we are quite aware, is not a Conservative journal, in the latest application of the term. For the Conservatism of George Washington and John Marshall it has a profound admiration, but not for the kind invented and ticketed by Robert Toombs and John Slidell. It would conserve Liberty rather than Slavery, Justice and not Oppression. It does not assume to speak to modern Conservatives as a brother or close ally, but simply as an outside counselor who, seeing mistakes made whereby none are benefited but all are injured, would gladly incite their correction. Of course, its counsel will have only such weight with Conservatives as its intrinsic worth may fairly command by deserving.

The past is past. The dead are here no more. Not even a lunatic now urges the restoration of Slavery. The notion that Four Millions of Blacks may somehow be lured or driven to abandon their native land for that of their remote ancestors has no longer a serious advocate. The Blacks will not migrate to the North, nor even to the North-West. A few may go to Africa; another handful scatter in various directions; but the great body of them will remain in the land of their birth, tending rather from the James and the Roanoke to the further South and South-West. In short, they and their descendants will live among you, and work for you and for others around you. And, having acquired and exercised the political rights of enfranchised citizenship, they are not likely to be divested thereof. Any serious attempt to reduce them to even political vassalage and impotence must incite perilous and desolating convulsions.

*What are you doing to qualify these fellow-citizens for the grave responsibilities thus imposed on them?*

Of course, you are not responsible for their enfranchisement. We all know that. Had the decision rested with you, they would not now be voters, nor would they be free. But they *are* free, and they are voters; and your welfare, as well as theirs, is to be powerfully affected by their exercise of the functions for which they are as yet so imperfectly qualified.

When the last great Extension of the Elective Franchise was achieved in Great Britain, Robert Lowe, (now Chancellor of the Exchequer,) who had resisted it step by step with signal ability and stubborn determination, promptly declared, "We must educate our new masters." That was the simple dictate of self-preservation. And not Lowe alone, but the great majority of British Conservatives, have since supported grants of money for Popular Education which, but for that Extension of Suffrage, they would have sternly resisted.

Now, the very saddest aspect of Southern affairs is the indifference evinced by nearly all, and the positive aversion exhibited by so many of you to the Education of the Masses, White as well as Black. Right well do you know how unfit are your "poor White" as well as your Colored neighbors for the grave public trust they now discharge; yet you are evidently doing little, and likely to do little, to enlarge their qualifications. Most of you act as though the cost of Popular Education was just so much thrown away.

We know that you are generally poor. The first settlers of New-England were still poorer; yet they built school-houses and hired teachers when they had barely roofs over their heads. They did this even while they allowed no one to vote but members in good standing of the recognized Church, so that loafers and vabonds were utterly powerless.

Of course, *you* do not burn school-houses wherein Black children are taught, nor mob their teachers; but both these wrongs are perpetrated, and *your* voices are seldom heard in earnest rebuke of such dastardly offenses. And it is perfectly notorious that teachers of Negro Schools—many of them noble, devoted women who would grace any social circle—are, as a class, the most unpopular Northerners now tolerated among you. And no other tax—not even that on Whiskey—is so odious in your section as that levied for the support of Common Schools.

That the ignorant poor, White or Black, should dislike to be taxed for schools, need not excite surprise, were such the fact. But that *you*, who know the worth of Education, who deprecate the sway of ignorance, who think it hard that your ex-slaves should out-vote you, should evince a kindred spirit, is amazing.

You seem to wonder that "carpet-baggers" and "scalawags" should be trusted and followed by the Blacks in preference to their old masters. Since the former evince zeal for general education, while the latter do not, this choice is perfectly natural. We doubt whether you can find a negro in a thonsand who is so benighted or so degraded that he does not wish his children taught at least to read and write.

Suppose you had all been early and zealous champios of Popular Education—had started schools on your several plantations or at points where the children from two or more plantations could most conveniently assemble—had welcomed and honored teachers who proved worthy of your kindness—had shown an earnest desire to have every child gathered into some school or other—would not the parents' perfectly natural distrust of your intentions been gentle, gradually dispelled? Would not those parents be now seeking your advice on other matters, and been guided, to a great extent, by your counsel?

What has been, has been. The past is beyond recall. Opportunities rejected are but slowly reclaimed. And yet the advantages of so doing are so decided and manifest that we cannot relinquish the hope of seeing the Southern Conservatives active and prominent in the good work of securing and diffusing Education for All.

*N. Y. Tribune.*


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☞All communications must be addressed "Editor of the Louisianian," and anonymous letters must be accompanied by the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.

We are not responsible for the opinions of our contributors.

THURSDAY MAY 18, 1871,

*OUR CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT IN 1872.*

## ULYSSES S. GRANT.

## FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS BANK.

Among the great advantages springing from the establishment of the Freedmen's Bureau, none eclipses the establishment of the Freedmen's Savings Bank. It is an institution which gives colored men who know how to do business the chance to be useful; it is a good school for worthy, but unexperienced colored men to learn something of financiering; while on the other hand it helps to form the habit among the poor of our race to lay by something for "a rainy day". When colored men begin to save a part of the money they make, they not only benefit themselves, but they teach a commendable lesson to others among us ; and this is but a small part of the advantage, for the power of knowledge is scarcely less kingly, than the power of money. When a man keeps an account at the bank, each member of the community soon finds out the fact, and it increases his respect for the depositor accordingly ; but the best of all is the fact that a man at once begins to respect himself. We call attention to the branch of this institution in this city, of which Mr. Sturtevant is Cashier. He is a gentleman competent, trustworthy and public spirited. Let our people heed the lessons taught by the irish who know the force of the old adage that if you "take care of the cents, the dollars will take care of themselves."

## COURAGE AND COWARDICE.

This paragraph is interresting as suggesting a contrast:

"The *Courier-Journal( Ky. )*to-day publishes a lengthy decison by Judge W. H. Cofer, of the Judicial District Court of this State, instructing the grand jury to admit negro testimony in their investigations. Judge Cofer decides that the negroes are citizens, and the right to testify is necessary for their protection in the enjoyment of their rights guarranteed by the Constitution of the United States to citizens, and that a State Judge is bound by the clause of the State constitution prescribing the oath of office upholding the Constitution of the United States as the supreme law of the land. Judge Cofer was Provost Marshal General of Joseph E. Johnson's army, of the late Confederate States."

The contrast we refer to is this; that white men who like General James Longstreet, Judge Cofer and General Alcorn fought bravely for Confederate independance, have honestly accepted reconstruction legislation those men who were too cowardly to fight for independance, are still howling from their home-kennels against a tyranny, which if it existed as they allege, would do some compensating good for its existence by crushing such men out as disturbers. This is not, however, a new lesson. The cruelest slave-holder was always the most craven, and the best master was he, whose force of will united the two characteristics of nobleness—consideration for his inferiors, and modesty among his equals. The men who are following their former victims with the stealth and vindictiveness of the indian, are identical with the white class of the old *regime* who squatted on plantations, or loafed about villages, and with equal facility supplied a slave with poison in the name of whiskey, or caught a slave when he ran away.

But no evil is without its good ; the existence of this class of men among us serves to illustrate the fact of a general acceptance of the situation on the part of our citizens generally, for were it not so, the inflaming appeals of the cowards might mislead even our honest men.

## THE EXTINCTION OF THE NEGRO.

It has been a favorite theory with those whose "wish was father to the thought," that the negro must die out in the United States.

Climatic influences were intimated, physiological and anatomical doctrines were propounded, and statisical columns marshalled with the skill of prophets, who were determined to fullfil their own prophecy, whenever the negro's right to a residence on this continent was discussed. Even the odious necessities and consequences of slavery itself were invoked to prove that Providence had made a mistake in permitting the negro to become free; but just here is where the curious phrase of the theory comes in: Providence was all right while the negro groaned under the slave-holder's lash, but the negro with a ballot in his hand was too adverse an illustration of pro-slavery arguments to be accepted as providential. And so his enemies and detractors take refuge in the labyrinths of ethnology, simply because they have been denied all shelter under the sanctions of religion, and been scourged from the pathway of common sense by a historical severity they are not likely to survive. Here is proof on our side: The Commissioner of the Census Bureau officially reports that the returns of the Census Office, with only four counties incomplete, and these estimated, show a colored population in in all the States and Territories of 4,857,-000, a gain of 9 35-100 per cent. since 1860.

It will be admitted on all hands that this report shows a large gain, especially if the unfavorable circumstances under which the gain took place,are considered.

The New Orleans *Times*, a pro-slavery organ, admits that even at present "the mortuary statistics which we furnished prove exclusively (??) one of two things—either that freedom is fearfully fatal to negro life, or that the census returns, as to the numbers of our negro inhabitants, are grossly inaccurate. The death rates among the negroes of our city, even when full allowances are made for the results of recklessness, improvidence and loose habits, indicate a much larger population than 50,482, which are the figures furnished as correct by the Census Bureau."

How great, then, must have been the rate of mortality among negroes when they were killed or starved by thousands immediately upon the close of the war. A people who show such a heavy death rate as the *Times* claims we do, and which still have multipled to the extent of one-fifth of their number at the beginning of the last decade, do not exhibit any very fatal effects of their possession of freedom.

## LEGAL QUIBBLES.

The statement is made that the Supreme Court of Louisiana has formerly recognized the seal of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia by admitting those bearing its credentials, to the bar here.

If this be so, how shall we explain the refusal of the Supreme Court here to admit Messrs. Shadd and Bell to its privileges? Is it likely that men who have prepared themselves by study, secured the best credentials, and gone to the expense of settling in a new home, who have been, at one stroke of technicality, defeated of all their expectations in the line of their professions will love their contemners ? Messrs Bell and Shadd are gentlemen who graduated with honors, were admitted to practice without opposition, and came into the State with good reputations, and yet the means of a livelihood are snatched from them upon a mere legal quibbles, yet everybody knows the *pretense* of disqualification covers the dastardly feeling of negro hate and endorses the vile habit of Southern proscription of the negro, in the very face of four-score of legislators of the negro race.

## PRIESTLY DOMINATION FALLING.

Dollinger has enlisted on his side the King, courtiers, professors and students against the opinions and power of the Pope and the Roman hierarchy.

He has not, like Luther, retaliated upon the Pope by answering excommunication with excommunication; but he has appealed from mere ecclesiastical authority to human reason. The experience of the world has proven that the Church of Rome has sanctified authority even more than it has furthered the interests of religion; and when a man like Dollinger, whose ripe scholarship and stainless character, invokes the common sense of mankind against the mummeries of ritualism and the blind obedience of Rome's adherents, the beginning of the end is near.

The last reformation of the Church is helping to bring us back to the notions of the apostle Paul, who, in instancing our Savior as a priest forever after the order of Melchisedec, taught the lesson that every man should be his own priest while he may *choose* some one to expound those "things which make for his peace."

## GRUMBLERS.

Some men become great martyrs through the mere power of their imagination, and they are often at once the chief grumblers, and the chief idlers. They may be desirous of engaging in some kind of business, or of gaining a position it does not matter which; they keep themselves in a happy state of preparedness, for anything that may "turn up." They have patiently *waited* for some opportunity, with a disposition of ease which, if it did not make them seek it, rendered them willing to accept it when it came. But some one else comes along with perhaps superior abilities—certainly with different methods, and goes to work and establishes himself, and before any one has scarcely noticed him, he is settled in business or has gained some position of trust and influence,—takes his place in society and renders himself at home. Yet when this is done the grumbler looks around and seeing that some one else has succeeded immediately becomes possessed with the idea that he is injured. He is thoroughly convinced that a foreign favorite has cheated a native out of his just deserts ; and at once the colored grumbler is recruited into the ranks of white anti-carpet-baggers. The accession to the community of men of ability, reputation and capital, are all lost sight of under the suggestions of a jealous belief that success, enterprize and honors are nothing when imported, and that they are useless when they do not "happen" to the grumbler.

It is in exact keeping with such a disposition not to see that successful natives, are forced to the acceptance of foreign help because the disposition to grumble involves the lack of ability in the grumbler to render the same service. And in nine cases out of ten, they either fail to get a place, or to keep it, because in fighting foreigners they are fighting all the enterprize, energy and sagacity there is at home, and arraying themselves against the most influencial natives. Let this class of people learn that the greater the number of men of ability and capital that come into a community, the more numerous will become the opportunities of employment,and this result in itself will destroy grumbling. The fact is the grumblers in fighting against the recognition of the qualifications of new comers, are simply fighting against their own bread and butter, and condemnation of so-called interlopers, only reflects upon the wisdom and wars against the interests of the most enterprising natives.

## SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

We quote the following from the associated press dispatches of Monday last :

THE NEGRO TRIUMPH.

"LOUISVILLE, May 13.—At a meeting of the street railroad managers held to-day they agreed that it was useless to try to resist or evade the enforcement by the United States authorities of the right claimed by the negroes to ride in the street cars. The negroes having refused the offer of special cars and determined to insist on riding with the whites it was decided best to avoid serious collision by opening the cars to them. It is likely no further trouble will occur beyond occasional collisions with roughs."

The facts above stated show that interest is at last becoming in the South what it is in all free society—the touchstone of political action. These railroad managers of Louisville have awakened to the fact that they cannot nurse their own prejudices and foster the senseless proscriptions of a community without running their cars at a loss. These men are doubtless as true Southerners as those who desire to enjoy the luxury of appropriating an enterprise they have never paid a cent to establish ; and who therefore, should be satisfied with receiving, by their ride in the cars, an equivalent for their fare without attempting to cheat the company out of other people's fare because these other people happen to be colored. The senselessness of these proscriptions as well as their inconsistency, is shown by the well known fact that the most beautiful and accomplished white women will sit in Siamese closeness to the blackest African to be found in the land, if the African happens to be her nurse or her footman; but as soon as a colored person is known not to belong to the service of any passenger riding, all sorts of odors exhale from the imagination of the fair caucasian and all sorts of fiends revel among the negro's features. And yet we know that necessity is a great teacher in these matters. It is wonderful to see how quickly acquiescence follows *legal* decisions in favor of equal rights in the cars and elsewhere. When a fair daughter of the white race has to carry her prejudices in her feet and walk a mile or two in devotion to them, rather than ride with a negro, the negro may sit and grin out the vengeance of an injured victim with the consciousness that it will not be long till he will have his white sister for a companion. When once the curly head of a negro pops with exultant right into the door of a street car, prejudices must yield, or else the interests, the amusements and the devotion which await at the end of the journey, must all be relinquished by our fair sisters, who are mainly dependent on railroad locomotion.

☞We have just received the first number of "THE LAFOURCHE TIMES," a Republican Weekly started in Thibodaux under the Editorship of John P. Hartman Esq. Its salutatory declares the object to be to support the Constitution and the Laws, devoted to the interest of education agriculture and manufacture and the Arts, without fear favor or respect of persons." We place our new ally on our exchange list and hope to find THE TIMES what it desires to be a first class Republican newspaper."

## ABOUT TOWN.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—On Sunday evening last, according to announcement, Mr. J. Sella Martin discoursed at the Baptist Church, on Common Street. The inclemency of the weather prevented a large audience, which, beyond a doubt, would have well filled the church; but the speaker, recognizing, in those who were there, a true appreciation of his ability, made one of those interesting and masterly efforts which characterize him in any of his undertakings.

STRAIGHT UNIVERSITY.—The ministrations of last Sabbath, by Rev. C. H. Thompson, were as usual pervaded by those chastened but elevating surroundings which promise so much good to that infant organization.

ST. JAMES CHAPEL.—We had the pleasure of an interveiw with the newly arrived pastor of this church, the Rev. Mr. Thomas, in company with the respected Bishop Shorter, of the same persuasion. Their thorough recognition of the noble work before them, and their determination to 'work while it is day," promise a large measure of success in their field of labor.

MILITARY BIVOUAC.—A rumor prevails that one of the Divisions of the Louisiana Militia, we believe Col. Ingraham's, will in a few days march with their arms to the City Park, and encamp for two or three days. The objects and motives of this military display we can and do thoroughly appreciate; and it is on account of this sympathy with the move, that we suggest a precautionary observance, leave your arms at home, Colonel; and leave your gallant corps free to the hilarity and enjoyments of the occasion unencumbered by a care for arms, and deprive even your fine men of the facility of an appeal to the *pile* in a moment of some obstreperous display of martial spirit. *Verbum sap.*

ANOTHER RUMOR prevails that several of *our* leading gentlemen have a promising scheme on foot. It is to erect a fine building, on Canal Street, possessed of those accommodations suitable for a first-class restaurant; a spacious ball-room on the second floor, and on the third floor, a Masonic Lodge Room. Every indication that we learn of, points towards the successful carrying out of this worthy design, and our friends may confidently rely on the most practical sympathy and aid, if necessary, from the real friends of humanity and progress in their efforts to "help themselves."

PHANTASMAGORIA.—Happening in the neighborhood of St. James Chapel, on Tuesday evening, we were attracted to the building, and found a large and interested audience enjoying the fine exhibitions of sundry moral, and religious representations through the magic lantern, under the management of the chief of the panoramic system among us, Rev Wm. H. Jones.

CONCERT AND BALL.—Mechanics' Institute was made to reverberate, on Monday night, with the sounds of music from Richardson's band, the piano under Professor Buckholds, and songs by several ladies and gentlemen. After the concert, the entertainment closed with dancing till a late hour.

IMPROVEMENTS.—In various localities in the heart of our fine and improving city, several large and handsome buildings are in course of erection. So that notwithstanding the great hue and cry against the heavy and unbearable taxation on property in New Orleans, owners are still investing money in building fine houses.

LAW SCHOOL.—We notice with pleasure that Mr. Bell has opened a school in the Law Department of Straight University for the instruction of aspirants to usefulness and distinction in that grand field—The Law.

Isaac Myers, Esq., of Baltimore, is in our city; and we had the pleasure of a call from him.

Since our last issue, we have had the gratification of welcome calls from Administrator James Lewis, Dr. Pemberton, Coroner Pat. Creagh, Hons. J. W. Quinn, and J. Henri Burch, of Baton Rouge, who arrived in the city on Monday.

FILIAL—Our genial friend Senator Pinchback, signally displayed a prominent feature of his character, on Monday last. His respected mother has been here on a visit to him, and on the eve of her return home, a select party of friends were invited out to the Lake to participate in the interchange of some of the inner enjoyments of socialism; and a remarkably pleasant hour passed away. The honored matron evidently appreciated the occasion and its surroundings,and doubtless enjoyed this mark of filial affection on the part of her distinguished son. She will leave the city in a day or two for her home, carrying with her the best regards of the friends who enjoyed the pleasure of association with her during her visit to New Orleans.

## A PUZZLED DUTCHMAN.

One who does not believe in immersion for baptism was holding a protracted meeting, and one night preached on the subject of baptism. In the course of his remarks, he said: Some believe it nessary to go down into the water, and come up out of it, to be baptized. But this is claimed to be a fallacy, for the preposition "into" of the scriptures should be rendered differently, for it does not mean "into" at all times.

"Moses," said he, "we are told, went up into the mountain, and the Saviour was taken into a high mountain, etc. Now, we do not suppose that either went *into* a mountain, but *unto* it. So with going down into the water; it means simply going down *close by*, or *near*, the water, and being baptized in the ordinary way, by sprinkling or pouring."

He carried this idea out fully, and in due season and style closed his discourse, when an invitation was given for any so disposed to rise and express his thoughts. Quite a number of the brethren arose and said that they were glad that they had been present on this occasion; that they were pleased with the sound sermon they had just heard, and felt their souls greatly blessed. Finally, a corpulent gentleman of Teutonic extraction, a stranger to all, arose and broke the silence, that was almost painful.

"Mr. Breacher. I ish so glad I vash here to-night for I has had explained to my mint some dins dat I could never pelief pefore. Oh! I am so glad dat into does not mean into at all, but shust close py or near to, for now I can pelief manish dings vot I could not pelief pefore.

We reat, Mr. Breacher, dat Taniel was into de ten of lions and came out life! Now, I nefer could pelife dat, for de wilt peasts would shust eat him right off; now it ish ferry clear to my mint. He vas shust close py or near to, and tid not get into de ten at all. Oh I ish so glad I vash here to-nigh!

Again, we reat dat te Heprew children vash cast into de firish furnace und dat air alwish lookt like a poog story, too, for they woult have peen purnt up; put it ish all blain to my mint now, for dey were shust cast near py or close to de firish furnace. Oh! I ish so glad I vash here to-night.

"And den, Mr. Breacher, it ish said dat Jonah vas cast into de sea, and taken into de whalesh pelly. Now, I nefer could pelief dat. It alwish seemt to me to pe a peeg feesh story, put it ish all blain to my mint now. He wash not into de whalesh pelly at all, put shust shumpt onto his pack unt rote ashore. Oh! I vash so glad I vash here to-night.

"And now, Mr. Breacher, if you will shust blain two more bassages of Scriptures, I shall pe, oh! so happy dat I vash here to-night. One of dem ish vere it saish de vicked shall pe cast into a lake dat purns mit fire und dat primstone alretty. Oh! Mr. Breacher, shall I pe cast into dat lake if I am vicked? or shust close py or near to, shust near enough to pe comfortable? Oh! I hopes you dell me I shall pe cast only shust py a good way off, and I vill pe so glad I vash here to-night. De odor bassage is dat vich saish, blessed are dey who do dese commandments, dat dey may have rich to de dree of life, unt enter in troo de gates of de city, unt not shust close py or near to, shust near enough to see vat I haf lost, unt I shall pe so glad I vash to-night."

*From the Star Spangled Banner.*

## COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY, May 16—11:30 A. M.

COTTON—The sales to-day embraced 800 bales, at higher prices, closing at an advance of ¼@⅜c. in good ordinary and low middling, and ⅛c. in other grades. We advance our quotations accordingly, and also give the Exchange figures, which are for ever running of its types, while ours are for average lists, with the outside rates for strict :

| | Average Lists. | Exchange Figures. |
|---|---|---|
| Inferior | 7⅛@ 9 | — |
| Low Ordinary | 9⅛@10¼ | — |
| Ordinary | 12 @13 | 12½ |
| Good Ordinary | 14⅛@14½ | 14½ |
| Low Middling | 15 @15⅜ | 15⅜ |
| Middling | 15⅝@16 | 16 |
| Strict Middling | 16⅛@16⅜ | — |
| Good Middling | Nominal | — |

SUGAR—Received to-day 119hhds. The market is quiet but firm, and the supplies are selling at 8¼@9c. for common. 9¼c. for fair, 10@10⅛c. for good fair, 10⅛@10⅜c. for fully fair, 11@11¼c. for prime, 12¼@11⅝c for yellow clarified, and 13@13⅛c. for white.

MOLASSES—Received to-day 58 bbls. The demand is good. Inferior fermenting is selling at 15@20c., common fermenting 25@35c., good to prime fermenting 35@45., choice fermenting 51⅛c., plantation reboiled 25@50c., as in quality, city refinery reboiled 30@60c., golden syrup 90c.@$1 ℔ gallon.

FLOUR—The stock is light, the demand is fair and prices are firm. Superfine and double extra is scarce. Superfine is quoted at $6 35 ℔ bbl.

CORN—Is in fair supply and good demand 6500 sacks were sold to-day, of which 1000 white mixed and 2200 mixed and yellow at 70c. ; 100 mixed and yellow and 2500 white mixed at 71c. ℔ bushel.

OATS—Are in fair supply and good demand with firmer prices ; 1500 sacks were sold to-day, of which 200 St. Louis in second-hand bags, 300 Galena at 66c., and 100 Galena at 68c ℔ bushel.

BRAN—Is in fair supply and demand 1500 sacks were sold to-day, of which 600 sacks at $1 30 ; 270 and 325 do. at $1 35 ℔ 100 lb.

HAY—Is in light supply and limited demand ; 100 bales choice Western sold at $25. Prime is quoted at $22@23, choice $24@25.

LARD—A lot of 75 kegs pressed sold at 12½c. ℔ lb. Tierces are quoted at 11@11½c ; kegs 12½@12¾c. ℔ lb.

PORK—There were sales to-day of 40 bbls. N. O. at $18 25 ; 60 bbls mess at $18 62½ ; 20 and 80 do at $18 75 ℔ bbl. Holders are asking $18 75@19 ℔ bbl. It is retailing at $19@19 ℔ bbl.

BACON—The stock is light. The market is bare of shoulders. The demand is fair and prices are ruling higher ; about 75 casks were sold, of which 5, 9 and 11 casks shoulders at 8c., 10 and 10 do- clear rib at 9½c., 15 do clear sides at 10½c., 5 and 10 do. at 10¼c., and 20 tierces sugar-cured hams at 14½c.

DRY SALT MEAT—Shoulders are quoted at 6½@7c ℔ lb.

BREAKFAST BACON—Is dull ; Western is quoted at wholesale at 12½c. It is retailing at 13c.

CORN MEAL—The market is bare of supplies at present· 70 bbls. kiln dried sold on the levee at $3 40 ℔ bbl. From store it is quoted at $3 50@3 62½ ℔ bbl.

RICE—The market is quiet to-day, but holders are firm in view of the light stocks. Carolina commands 9¼c. ℔ lb. for prime, 9¼ for good, 9⅛@9 for fair ; Louisiana 8¾@9c. ℔ lb. for prime, 7¾@8 for ordinary and 7. for common.

FOREIGN FRUIT—Oranges and Lemons are worth $4 50 ℔ box, Raisins $3 ℔ box for layer.

COFFEE—Quiet, with only a jobbing demand. We quote round lots (gold, duty paid) prime 12@12½c. ℔ lb., good 14⅛@14¾c., fair 14¾c.@ ℔ lb. Stock in first hands 125.00 bags.

HIDES—Country hides in demand at—@ ℔ lb. for flint dry, and 14@15c. for salted ; city slaughter moving off rapidly at 8¾@9c. for steer and cow, 12@13c. for kips, and 75c. for calf skins.

BUTTER—New Butter is in demand at 30@ ℔ lb. for Western and 40@42c. for Goshen ; old neglected, and quotations nominal.

CHEESE—The market is bare of supplies, and good to choice new is quoted at 16@18c. ℔ pound.


## A CARD.

### TO THE PUBLIC!

The contract for the Public Printing for the Parish of Natchitoches, and Insert of the State, was awarded to Burdick & Blunt, publishers of the *Red River News* by Hons. O. J. Dunn and G. W. Carter. I therefore take this method to inform the public generally, that my name appears to said contract without my consent or authority. I have no connection whatever with the *Red River News*, and no person is authorized to use my name in connection therewith. I would further state that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by the proprietor of the *Red River News*, L. H. Burdicd, as I have no interest in said paper directly or indirectly.

RAFORD BLUNT,
Natchitoches, La., May 2, 1871. No. 61.

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OF A
...AM WATCH
...BEATS
...times second,
...times a minute,
...times an hour,
...times a day,
...times a week,
...times a month,
...times a year.
...RTED OF A WATCH
...ANY KIND OF
...CHINERY.

...n all day, but all night; not ...d on Sundays and Holidays. ...up or lying down—upside ... It must keep running when ...r stand up. When he walks ...expected to do its duty at all ...nd in every position.

### ...e Waltham Watch

...quirements. I wound once ...fully tick for you a hundred ...llion times in a year, without ...h all that time.

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...CONTAINS
...11 Screws, and 98 other parts ...38 separate pieces.

### ...uine Waltham

### ...s have seven ...ewels.

...ILED HAVE ELEVEN JEWEL
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Waltham Watch is made by ...achinery used in making the ...gle watch coast over a *Hun...dars*, yet we sell these Watches, ... Hunting Case, for $18. The ... not be made by hand and fi... for TEN TIMES AS MUCH.

### ...e waltham Watch

...e, like a Springfield rifle, that ...e Watch is exactly like the ...ther; and if ten Watches of ... taken apart, and the screws, ...c., were mixed together, ten ... made by putting these parts ...ithout any reference to their ...ion. This is a

*...AT ADVANTAGE;*

...f a Waltham Watch is injured ...place it at a *...Trifling Expense.*

### ...E WALTHAM WATCH

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...will run for a year or two, an ... repairs; but

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...atches,
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**Plantation Supplies.**
☞ *Orders promptly attended to.*

*LACROIX BROTHERS*
**GROCERS.**
CORNER FRENCHMAN & VICTORY STREETS,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

*Have On Hand, Best Of Wines And Liquors.*

A. H. WHITE, L. C. RICHARDS. F. H. WAY.
WHITE, RICHARDS & Co.
Successors to A. D. GRIEFF & Co.,
**WHOLESALE GROCERS**
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
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**Southern and Western Produce.**
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***MARKHAM & BURT,***
Importers and Jobbers of
**HARDWARE,**
109....GRAVIER STREET,....109
NEW ORLEANS

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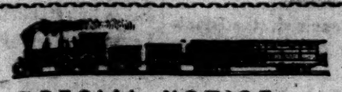
*RAILROADS.*



## SPECIAL NOTICE.

**St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad.**

THE ONLY ALL RAIL ROUTE
To St. Louis, Chicago, Omaha, San Francisco, St Paul, Kansas City, Leavenworth, St Joseph,
**And all Points North, East and West.**

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Depot daily, at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.
AN EXPRESS TRAIN leaves the foot of Canal street daily at 8 A. M., via the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, making close connections at Mobile with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to all points North, East and West.
For tickets apply to
A. D. SHELDON.
Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northen Railroad, corner Camp and Common streets, under City Hotel; or to
W. BEDELL.
Ticket Agent New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad No. 150 Common street, under St. Charles Hotel.
J. H. WINGFIELD.
General Superintending Agent St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad,

## NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE
AND
CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.

The Mobile division of this road will be opened for business on
**Monday, November 21, 1870,**
and passenger trains will run as follows;
Leave New Orleans, from the foot of Canal street, for Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, Ocean Springs, Pascagoula and Mobile at 8 o'clock A. M. Arrivive at Mobile at 2:30 o'clock P. M., connecting at Mobile with the MOBILE AND OHIO, and the MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROADS for all points
NORTH, EAST AND WEST.
Leave Mobile for New Orleans at 11:20 A. M. Arriving at 6:10 P. M.

**Fare Between New Orleans and Mobile, Five Dollars.**

THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS RUN EACH WAY DAILY.
Freight received at New Orleans, at the foot of Julia street before 4:30 P. M., delivered at Mobile early next morning.
FREIGHT AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE

For further information, call at the General Office of the company, rooms one and two, upstairs. STORY BUILDING, corner Camp and Common streets. J. R. KENDRICK,
General Superintendent.

## TRAVELLERS, ATTENTION:

**The New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern, and Mississippi Central Railroads.**

Run their Passenger Coaches and Baggage Cars, their combined length without change.

BAGGAGE CHECKED FROM RESIDENCE TO DESTINATION.

**The 7 A. M. Express Train runs Daily,**
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)
Makes close connections for Vicksburg, Memphis, St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville, and all points beyond, Sleeping cars at night, Canton to Grand Junctin and Humboldt.

**The Mail Train leaves New Orleans Daily, at 5 P. M.**
Makes schedule connections with Lightning Express traine, to all points NORTH, EAST and WEST. Carries the great Northen Mail.
**Time to New York, 70 Hours.**
New and elegantly fitted up Sleeping Cars run to Humboldt, Tennessee, Cleveland, Tennessee, and Louisville, Kentucky.
Express Train South arrives at 1:30 A. M.
Mail Train South arrives at 11:05 A. M.
Ticket Office, Galveston, Iron Building.
Ticket Offices, New Orleans, under City Hotel, Corner Camp and Common streets, and at Depot.
E. Q. SEWALL, General Superintendent;
J. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.
E. D. FROST, General Superintendent;
D. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent, Mississippi Central Railroad.
S. S. SCOTT, General Passenger Agent

*CARPENTERS, FURNITURE, &c.*

***JULIUS P. BROWN.***

HOUSE CARPENTER
CANAL ST. BET VILLERY AND ROBERTSON STREETS.
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JULES ABELARD,
**Carpenter and Builder.**
237.....JULIA STREET.....237
NEW ORLEANS.

All orders left at the shop will be promptly ttended to.

**The Mitchell & Ramelsburg Furniture Co.,**
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
**FURNITURE,**
Mattrasses, Looking Glasses, &c.,
103 and 105 Camp Street, corner Poydras,
Moresque Building,
*New Orleans.*

**UNION LEAGUE CLUB HOUSE,**
32.....Royal street.....32

The rooms of this Club are open each day to members and and their guests from 7 A. M. to 12 P. M. Lunch will be served daily from 12 M. to 3 P. M. no29 1m2p.

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*LOTTERIES.*

**LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY CO**
**Incorporated August 17, 1868.**
CHARLES T. HOWARD ..... PRESIDENT.

**SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY,**
SPLENDID SCHEME! ONLY 20,000 NUMBERS.
CAPITAL PRIZE - - - - $50,000.

*CLASS G,*
TO BE DRAWN IN NEW ORLEANS ON
**Saturday, May 27, 1871,**
HOWARD, SIMMONDS & CO., Contr'cts.

SCHEME:

20,000 NUMBERS—TICKETS ONLY $20.

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| 1 prize of | $50,000 | is | $50,000 |
| 1 prize of | 30,000 | is | 30,000 |
| 1 prize of | 20,000 | is | 20,000 |
| 1 prize of | 10,000 | is | 10,000 |
| 1 prize of | 9,000 | is | 9,000 |
| 1 prize of | 8,000 | is | 8,000 |
| 1 prize of | 7,000 | is | 7,000 |
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| 1 prize of | 1,000 | | |
| 50 prizes of | 500 | are | 25,000 |
| 17 prizes of | 500 | are | 63,450 |
| 40 prizes amounting to | | | $280,450 |

Whole tickets $20; shares in proportion.
Prizes payable in full without deduction.
Orders to be addressed to.
CHS. T. HOWARD,
Look Box 692 Postoffice, New Orleans
and Postoffice Money order or Register your

*COMMISSION MERCHANTS.*

P. B. S. PINCHBACK, *New Orleans, La.* C. C. ANTOINE, *Shreveport La.*
**PINCHBACK, & ANTOINE,**
**COMMISSIONMERCHANTS**
**114 Carondelet St.,**
NEW ORLEANS.

*Liberal Advances made on Consignments. Prompt attention given to all sales and purchases, leasing of farms, etc., etc.*
*Consignments covered by Insurance as soon as shipped, unless otherwise instructed on the Bill of Lading.*

**BUSSEY & CO.,**
JONES, MCDOWELL & Co., Little Rock Ark.
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**COTTON FACTORS**
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**MERCHANTS,**
18.....CARONDELET ST.....48
Refers to Canal Bank, Bank of New Orleans, Louisiana: State Savings' Association, Bartholomew Lewis & Co., St. Louis, Missouri.

**THOMAS J. HANNA.**
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**General Commission Merchant.**

Agent for the sale of Real Estate, etc.,
OUT DOOR SALES PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM, *168* POYDRAS STREET, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

***References:***
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HOME WASHERS,
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HOME WASHERS,
Sold within the Past Two Months under a Full Guarantee,
Not one returned—
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PRICE $18.
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PAINTING, GLAZING, CALSOMINING,
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**Office No. 84 Dryades Street,**
**Near Union Street**

# OFFICIAL JOURNAL.

OF THE

# PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE

OF THE

# SECOND GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

# STATE OF LOUISIANA.

*Continued from our last Number)*

Mr. Fish called up Senate bill No. 66.

On motion of Mr. Fish, the bill was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Ragan called up Senate bill No. 3, to be entitled an act granting corporate privileges to the inhabitants of the city of Baton Rouge, in the parish of East Baton Rouge, and to provide for the government of the affairs thereof, and to repeal an act entitled "an act to amend the several acts relative to the police and government of the city of Baton Rouge," approved April 2, 1853, and to repeal all acts amendatory thereto, and to repeal an act to provide for the government of the city of Baton Rouge, approved March 8, 1856, and to repeal all acts amendatory thereto.

Mr. Ragan moved to suspend the rules to take up the bill.

On call of the yeas and nays, the Senate voted to suspend the rules by the following vote:

Yeas: Barber, Butler, Campbell, Fish, Gallup, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Noland, O'Hara, Pinchback, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Todd, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—22.

Nays: Anderson, Bowman, Daigle, Futch, Lynch, McMillen, Pierce, Thomas, Thompson—9.

After being partially read in detail, the further reading of the bill was dispensed with by the following vote:

Yeas: Anderson, Barber, Butler, Campbell, Fish, Gallup, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Noland, O'Hara, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Swords, Todd, Twitchell, Wilcox—18.

Nays: Blackman, Coupland, Daigle, Futch, Fynch, McMillen, Pierce, Thomas, Thompson—9.

The bill was then read its third and last time by its title.

On a call of the yeas and nays the bill was finally adopted by the following vote:

Nays: Antoine, Barber, Butler, Campbell, Fish, Gallup, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Kelso, Noland, O'Hara, Pierce, Pinchback, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Swords, Todd, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—22.

Yeas: Anderson, Blackman, Bowman, Coupland, Daigle, Futch, Jenks, Lynch, McMillen, Thomas, Thompson—11.

Title was adopted.

Mr. Hunsaker called up Senate bill No. 233, to be entitled an act to incorporate the Lake Shore Building Association.

Mr. Pinchback moved to consider the bill section by section.

Adopted.

Section one was read and adopted.

Section two was read and adopted.

Section three was read.

Mr. Pinchback moved to postpone the consideration of the bill till next Monday, and that the bill be printed.

Mr. Hunsaker moved to lay the motion on the table.

On a call of the yeas and nays, the Senate refused to lay the motion on the table by the following vote:

Yeas: Campbell, Harris, Hunsaker, Noland, Ragan, Smith, Todd, Whitney, Wilcox—9.

Nays: Anderson, Antoine, Barber, Blackman, Bowman, Butler, Coupland, Daigle, Fish, Futch, Herwig, Ingraham, Jenks, Lynch, Pierce, Pinchback, Ray, Sypher, Thompson—19.

By unanimous consent Mr. Hunsaker withdrew the bill from the files of the Senate.

Mr. Ray called up House bill No. 22, entitled an act to amend and re-enact sections one, three and five of an act entitled "an act to provide for the removal of obstructions in Bayou Bartholomew, and to improve the navigation of the same, and making an appropriation therefor," approved March 5, 1870.

Passed its first reading.

The constitutional rule was then suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, and the bill put upon its second reading.

Adopted on second reading.

The constitutional rule was further suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill read its third and last time, and finally adopted with its title.

Mr. Smith called up Senate bill No. 156, entitled an act for the relief of the Hope Insurance Company, A. B. Griswold & Co. (A. B. Griswold and Adam Thomson), all of the city of New Orleans.

Mr. Barber moved to take a recess until seven o'clock P. M.

On call of the yeas and nays, the Senate took a recess by the following vote:

Yeas: Anderson, Antoine, Barber, Blackman, Bowman, Campbell, Daigle, Fish, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Ingraham, Jenks, Kelso, Lynch, McMillen, O'Hara, Pierce, Pinchback, Ragan, Swords, Sypher, Todd, Thompson, Whitney, Wilcox—26.

Nays: Butler, Coupland, Hunsaker, Noland, Smith, Thomas—6.

The Chair announced to the Senate that a recess had been ordered until seven o'clock P. M.

## Evening Session.

The recess having expired, the Senate was called to order by the President, Hon. O. J. Dunn.

Present: Hon. O. J. Dunn, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate; and Messrs. Anderson, Antoine, Barber, Blackman, Bowman, Butler, Campbell, Coupland, Daigle, Fish, Futch, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, McMillen, Noland, O'Hara, Pierce, Pinchback, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Thompson, Twitchell, Todd, Whitney, Wilcox—36.

The consideration of Senate bill No. 156 was then resumed.

The bill was read and considered engrossed for a third reading.

The constitutional rule was further suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill read its third and last time, and finally adopted with its title.

### MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Office of Chief Clerk,
New Orleans, February 24, 1871.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

The House has concurred in Senate bill No. 201, an act to amend and re-enact an act creating the Mississippi River Packet Company, and to grant State aid thereto.

WILLIAM VIGERS,
Chief Clerk.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

I am directed to inform your honorable body that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bill, entitled an act to promote the interests of commerce by establishing the Louisiana Warehouse Company, and guaranteeing the bonds thereof.

WILLIAM VIGERS,
Chief Clerk.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

I am directed to ask the concurrence of your honorable body in House bfll No. 272, an act relative to the second mortgage bonds of the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company.

WILLIAM VIGERS,
Chief Clerk.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

I am directed to ask your honorable body to concur in House bill No. 273, relative to public parks.

WILLIAM VIGERS,
Chief Clerk.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

I am directed to inform the Senate that the House has concurred in Senate bill No. 194, relative to the New Orleans Levee Shed Company.

WILLIAM VIGERS,
Chief Clerk.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

I am directed to inform the Senate that the Speaker of the House has signed the following enrolled bills, viz:

An act to incorporate Harmony Fire Company No. 1.

An act to incorporate veterans of 1862, etc.

An act for the relief of F. G. Llorens.

An act for the improvement of Bayou d'Arbonne, etc.

An act for the relief of the University of Louisiana.

An act authorizing A. Herzog to change his name.

An act giving consent of the State of Louisiana to purchase lands from the United States.

An act to locate the seat of justice of Plaquemines, etc.

An act granting leave of absence to Thomas Reber.

An act to authorize L. Parmly to change her name.

An act to authorize L. Bourgeois to mortgage her property.

An act to provide for the relinquishment to the United States of title to lands for light stations.

And to ask the signature of the President of the Senate to enrolled bill entitled an act to enforce article thirteen of the constitution.

To ask the concurrence of the Senate in House bill No. 156, an act to incorporate the Louisiana Steamship Company of New Orleans.

To inform the Senate that the House has indefinitely postponed Senate joint resolution No. 15.

Abolishing the office of Warrant Clerk of both houses of the General Assembly, by a vote of 97 yeas; nays none.

WILLIAM VIGERS,
Chief Clerk.

### MESSAGE TO THE HOUSE.

The Secretary presented to the House for its consideration:

Senate bill No. 14, relative to the New Orleans and Northeastern Railroad Company, etc.

Senate bill No. 199, to charter the Upper Red River Raft Company. etc.

Senate bill No. 10, to purchase five hundred copies each of the Revised Civil Code and the Revised Code of Practice of the State of Louisiana.

Senate bill No 191, for the relief of Mrs. Gertrude Lipshuts.

Senate bill No. 194, to facilitate commerce by establishing the New Orleans Levee Shed Company, etc.

Senate bill No. 202, to incorporate the Louisiana Joint Stock Bank, to be located in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana.

And returned with the signature of the President enrolled act to regulate the mode of trying cases under article thirteen of the constitution of Louisiana.

And, also, requested concurrence in Senate bill No. 3, granting corporate privileges to the inhabitants of Baton Rouge, in the parish of East Baton Rouge, and to provide for the government of the affairs thereof, etc.

Senate bill No. 243, establishing the Eighteenth Judicial District, etc.

The Secretary called the name of Mr. Jenks, who called up Senate bill No. 53, to be entitled an act appropriating money to lay claim of James Edmondston.

On call of the yeas and nays, the bill was ordered engrossed by the following vote:

Yeas: Antoine, Butler, Gallup, Harris Hunsaker, Jenks, Noland, O'Hara, Pierce Pinchback, Ragan, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Todd, Wilcox—17.

Nays: Barber, Coupland, Daigle, Herwig, Ingraham, Kelso, Lynch, Twitchell—8.

Mr. Jenks moved to suspend the constitutional rule to put the bill on its third and final reading.

On a call of the yeas and nays, the Senate failed to suspend the rule by the following vote:

Yeas: Barber, Butler, Harris, Hunsaker, Jenks, Lewis, Noland, O'Hara, Pinchback, Ragan, Ray, Swords, Thomas, Wilcox—14.

Nays: Antoine, Coupland, Gallup, Herwig; mgraham, Kelso, Lynch, Pierce, Smith, Sypher, Todd, Twitchell—12.

The Secretary called the name of Mr. Kelso, who called up Senate bill No. 177, to be entitled an act to incorporate the Pacific Fire Company No. 1, of the town of Alexandria, in the parish of Rapides, State of Louisiana, a bill on second reading.

The bill was read and considered engrossed for a third reading.

The constitutional rule was further suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill read its third and last time, and finally adopted with its title.

The Secretary called the name of Mr Lewis, who called up Senate bill No. 99, to be entitled an act to create the parish of Vernon, and providing for the organization thereof, a bill on second reading.

The bill was read and considered engrossed for a third reading.

The constitutional rule was further suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill read its third and last time, and finally adopted with its title.

Mr. Harris, from the Committee on Enrollment, reported the following bills as having been duly engrossed:

Senhte bill No. 194, to be entitled an act to facilitate commerce by re-establishing the New Orleans Levee Shed Company, etc.,

Also, Senate bill No. 202, to be entitled an act to incorparate the Louisiana Joint Stock Bank, to be located in the city of New Orleans, La.

Also, Senate bill No. 10, to be entitled an act to purchase five hundred copies each of the Revised Civil Code and the Revised Code of Practice of the State of Louisiana.

Also, Senate bill No. 191, to be entitled an act for the relief of Mrs. Gertrude Lipshuts.

Also, Senate bill No. 3, to be entitled an act granting corporate privileges to the inhabitants of Baton Rouge, in the parish of East Baton Rouge, and to provide for the government of the affairs thereof, etc.

Also, Senate bill No. 243, to be entitled an act establishing the Eighteenth Judicial District, etc.

The Secretary called the name of Mr. Lynch, who called up substitute for Senate bill No. 33, to be entitled an act reorganizing the police juries of this State, making the parish judges members, and perform the duties of presidents thereof, prescribing the number thereof and the mode of election, and fixing their duties and compensation, and making clerks of the district courts in the each parish clerks of the police juries, and providing how their compensation shall be fixed.

On motion of Mr. Lynch, the bill was considered section by section.

The first section having been read, line five. on motion of Mr. Lynch, was stricken out and the following words inserted: "the Governor shall appoint, by and with the consent and advice of the Senate;" also, to strike out the word "three," in line sixteen, and insert the word "five;" also, to strike out the words "nor within ten miles of each other," in lines twenty-six and twenty-seven.

The section was then adopted as amended.

Section two was read, and, on motion, the lines two, three, four, five and six to the word "shall" were stricken out and the following words inserted: "That the police jury shall elect from their own members a president, who."

The section was then adopted as amended.

Section three was read, and on motion, the words "the parish judge with" in lines five and six, were stricken out; also, the words "the parish judge" in lines thirteen and fourteen, and the words "those who do meet" inserted; also, in line sixteen the words "appointed or" inserted; also the words "the parish judge and any two," in lines twenty and twenty-one stricken out, and the words "any three" inserted; also, in line twenty-five, the words "the parish judge and" stricken out.

Section four was then read, and was stricken out.

Section five, now four, was then read, and the words "except that it shall be by general election in the entire parish "were stricken out.

The section was then adopted as amended.

Section six, now section five, was read and the words "the parish judge and," in line two, were stricken out. In line five the word "five" was inserted. In line eleven the words "parish judge" were stricken out and the word "president" inserted. In lines twelve and thirteen the words "parish judges" were stricken out, and the word "presidents" inserted. In lines sixteen and seventeen the words "the parish judge or" were stricken out. Also, in lines twenty-five and twenty-six, the words "president of the police jury" inserted.

The section was then adopted as amended.

Section seven, now six, was then read and adopted.

Section eight, now seven, was read and was adopted.

The following was then added as section eight: "That this act shall take effect from and after its passage."

The bill was adopted as amended.

Mr. O'Hara moved to indefinitely postpone the bill.

Mr. Ray moved to lay the motion on the table.

On a call of the yeas and nays the Senate tabled the motion by the following vote:

Yeas: Barber, Campbell, Fish, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, McMillen, Noland, O'Hara, Pierce, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Swords, Thomas, Thompson, Todd, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—25.

Nays: Anderson, Blackman, Butler, Coupland, Daigle, Futch, Ingraham, Pinchback, Sypher—9.

Mr. Ingraham moved to lay the whole matter on the table, which, on call of the yeas and nays, the Senate refused by the following vote:

Yeas: Bntler, Coupland, Futch, Ingraham, Lewis, Pinchback, Todd—7.

Nays: Anderson, Antoine, Barber, Bowman, Campbell, Daigle, Fish, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Jenks, Kelso, Lynch, McMillen, Noland, O'Hara, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Swords, Thomas, Twitchell, Thompson, Whitney—25.

Mr. Berber moved to postpone the bill until to-morrow.

Mr. Lynch moved to lay the motion on the table.

Adopted.

The bill was considered engrossed for a third reading.

The constitutional rule was suspended to put the bill on its third reading by the following vote:

Yeas: Anderson, Antoine, Barber, Blackman, Bowman, Butler, Campbell, Fish, Gallup, Harris, Hunsaker, Lewis, Lynch, McMillen, Noland, O'Hara, Pierce, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Thomdson, Todd, Twitchell, Wh,tney, Wilcox—28.

Nays: Coupland, Daigle, Futch, Herwig, Ingraham—5.

The bill was read its third and last time, and finally adopted.

The title was amended and adopted: An act reorganizing the police juries of State, prescribing the number thereof and the mode of their election, and fixing their duties and compensation.

The Secretary called the name of Mr. McMillen, who called up House bill No. 272, to be entitled an act to release the State from its obligation to gurantee the second mortgage bonds of the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company, under an act of the General Assembly, approved February 21, 1870, by the subscription, on the part of the State, to the capital stock of said corporation, and to regulate the conditions of such subscription, and to secure the construction of the road of said corporation from Vermilionville to Shreveport.

Passed its first reading.

The constitutional rule was then suspended by the following vote, and the bill read its second time:

Yeas: Anderson, Antoine, Barber, Bowman, Butler, Campbell, Daigle, Fish, Grllup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, McMillen, O'Hara, Pierce, Pinchback, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Swords, Thomas, Thompson, Todd, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—32.

Nays; Blackman, Futch, Noland, Sypher—4.

Mr. Sypher moved to strike out the words "one mill" in the second section.

Mr. Blackman offered the following as an additional section.

SEC.—Be it further enacted, etc., That the State shall take the same amount of stock in the North Louisiana and Texas Railroad Company, and the Alexandria, Homer and Fulton Railroad Company and all the provisions of this act in reference to the provisions of this act in reference to the Chattanooga and Texas Railroad Company shall be applicable and be enforced as to the other railroads mentioned.

Mr. McMillen moved to lay the amendment on the table.

On a call of the yeas and nays the amendment was tabled by the following vote:

Yeas: Anderson, Antoine, Barber, Bowman, Butler, Campbell, Coupland, Daigle, Fish, Futch, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, McMillen, Pierce, Pinchback, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Swords, Todd, Twitchell, Wilcox—29.

Nays; Blackman, Noland, Sypher, Thomas, Thompson—5.

Mr, Sypher raised the point of order, that rule fifty-four was violated, and that it was the duty of the Chair to see the rule properly enforced.

The Chair directed the attention of the Senator to invite a citizens to occupy a seat on the floor.

Mr. McMillen moved to adopt the bill on its second reading, and called for the previous question.

The main question was ordered by the following vote:

Yeas: Anderson, Antoine, Barber, Bowman, Butler, Campbell, Daigle, Fish, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, McMillen, Ragan, Smith, Swords, Todd, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—24.

Nhys: Blackman, Coupland, Futch, Lynch, Noland, Pierce, Sypher, Thompson, Thomas—9

On a call of the yeas and nays the bill was adopted on second reading by the following vote:

Yeas: Anderson, Antoine, Barber, Bowman, Butler, Campbell, Coupland, Daigle, Fish, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, McMillen, Pierce, Pinchback, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Swords, Todd, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—27.

Nays: Blackman, Futch, Lynch, Noland, Pierce, Sypher, Thomas, Thompson—8.

On a call of the yeas and nays the Senate refused to suspend the constitutional rule to put the bill on its third reading by the following vote:

Yeas: Barber, Bowman, Butler, Campbell, Daigle, Fish, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Jenks, Lewis, McMillen, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Swords, Todd, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—22.

Nays: Anderson, Antoine, Blackman, Coupland, Futch, Kelso, Lynch, Noland, Pierce, Pinchback, Sypher, Thomas, Thompson—13.

Mr. McMillen moved the bill be made the special order of the day for to-morrow at one o'clock.

Mr. Ingraham raised the point of order that Mr. McMillen having, under the rule of calling up bills, called a bill, and that bill having been disposed of by the Senate, the motion was out of order.

Point of order was sustained.

Mr. Ragan then moved to suspend the rules of the Senate to take up Senate bill No. 272.

On a call of the yeas and nays, the rules were suspended by the following vote:

Yeas: Barber, Bowman, Butler, Campbell, Daigle, Fish, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Jenks, Lewis, Pierce, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Swords, Todd, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—25.

Nays: Anderson, Antoine, Blackman, Coupland, Futch, Kelso, Pinchback, Sypher, Thomas, Thompson—10.

On call of the yeas and nays the bill was made the special order for to-morrow at one o'clock by the following vote:

Yeas: Anderson, Antoine, Barber, Blackman, Bowman, Butler, Campbell, Daigle, Fish, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, McMillen, Noland, Pierce, Pinchback, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Swords, Todd, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—30.

Nays: Futch, Sypher, Thomas, Thompson—4.

On motion to adjourn the Senate refused, on a call of the yeas and nays, by the following vote:

Yeas: Blackman, Bowman, Fish, Futch, Lynch, Thomas, Thompson—7.

Nays: Anderson, Antoine, Butler, Campbell, Daigle, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, McMillen, Noland, Pierce, Pinchback, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Todd, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—26,

The Secretary called the name of Mr. Noland, who called up House bill No. 270.

Passed its first reading.

The constitutional rule was then suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, and the bill put on its second reading.

On call of the yeas and nays, the bill was adopted on its second reading, by the following vote:

Yeas: Anderson, Antoine, Barber, Bowman, Butler, Campbell, Daigle, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Noland, O'Hara, Pinchback, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thompson, Todd, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—28.

Nays: Blackman, Coupland, Fish, Futch, Lynch, McMillen, Pierce—7.

The reading of the bill was called for.

After having been partially read in detail, Mr. O'Hara moved to suspend its further reading.

Adopted.

Mr. Blackman moved to postpone the bill till to-morrow.

*[Continued in our next Number]*


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